

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1876.

How to Order the Enquirer.—Write the name of the subscriber very plainly, give post-office, county and State in full, and send the amount of the subscription by draft or post-office money order, or enclose the money in a registered letter.

Postage.—The Enquirer is delivered free of postage to all subscribers residing in York county, and to those who receive the paper at post-offices within the county; and to all other subscribers the postage is paid by the publisher. Our subscribers, no matter where they receive the paper, are not liable for postage, it being prepaid at the post-office here, without additional charge to the subscriber.

Watch the Figures.—The date on the "address label" shows the time to which the subscription is paid. If subscribers do not wish their papers discontinued, the date must be kept in advance.

Cash.—It must be distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job-work, are cash in advance.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

—Nearly one hundred German residents of Columbia, have recently become naturalized. They are put down for Hampton and Reform.

—W. S. Cannon has been appointed postmaster at Spartanburg, in place of Javan Bryant, resigned.

—The Republicans object to joint discussions. They say that they have everything to lose by them and nothing to gain.

—The Marion Star is informed that D. D. McColl, Esq., solicitor of that circuit, has severed his connection with the Radical party.

—The yellow fever has made its appearance in Charleston. There have been but few deaths from the disease.

—Speeches are the order of the day at every cross-road in Kershaw, and new clubs are forming.

—The Tilden and Hendricks Colored Club of Abbeville, now numbers one hundred and eight men who reside in town, and thirty-three who live in the country.

—Some negroes in Marion county, who whipped a colored Democrat at Mullins' recently, have been lodged for trial for riot, and will get the full extent of the law.

—It is said that fully two-thirds of the first open cotton in Marion county is still in the field. This is caused by the cotton pickers striking for fifty cents per hundred.

—The Presbyterian Theological Seminary, in Columbia, began its nine months session in Columbia last week, with a large number of young men in attendance.

—A colored woman gave birth to five children, near Mar's Bluff, in Marion county, last week; three boys and two girls. The children were well formed, and were alive when born, but died in a short while afterwards.

—J. P. M. Epping, of Beaufort, has pronounced for Hampton. In the early days of reconstruction, Epping joined the Republican party and was appointed United States Marshal for South Carolina.

—Governor Chamberlain, "Honest" John Patterson, James G. Thompson, late editor of the *Union-Herald*, and Attorney-General Stone, left Columbia on Wednesday night of last week, for Washington.

—At the next exhibition of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which meets in Columbia in November, a silver medal will be awarded to the best drilled corps of cadets from any military academy in South Carolina or any adjoining State.

—District-Attorney Corbin passed through Greenville the other day, and while there said he was disgusted with the work of the Republican State Convention, and that there were very few on the ticket, except Chamberlain, that he would vote for.

—Several colored Democrats recently attended a camp meeting at Dry Creek, in Lancaster county. They were set upon by the faithful, especially the women, and ordered to leave. The Democrats declined the invitation, and proposed to fight it out there, and the aggressors subsided. The number of colored Democrats is increasing in Lancaster.

—The negro women of Newberry, on seeing the immense procession of Democrats in that town, said they would have to put on pants and vote, or the jig would be up. A colored man said, "Well, if de white folks don't mean business now, den I dunno." A good many others are finding out that the white folks "mean business."

—Last week, before his departure for Washington, Governor Chamberlain appointed S. J. Lee, colored, Solicitor of the second circuit, in place of P. L. Wiggins, resigned; and removed T. P. Slider, Trial Justice of Newberry. Javan Bryant has been appointed one of the commissioners of election for Spartanburg, in place of S. T. Poinier, resigned.

—The county Democratic nominating convention of Lancaster, has nominated the following ticket: For the Legislature, J. B. Erwin and Dr. C. Blakeney; for clerk, D. A. Williams; for Sheriff, Jas. R. Hunter; probate judge, J. W. Twitty; school commissioner, S. Beckham; coroner, A. J. Beldon; county commissioners, J. T. Kennington, W. D. Hyatt, R. Elliott.

—The Columbia *Phoenix* hears that some of the Radical shining lights will propose a sort of compromise or exchange—the Democrats to drop their Presidential electors, on the ground that the election of Tilden and Hendricks is of but little importance to the people of this State; in which event the Radicals will give some sort of an assurance of some sort of assistance in the State election.

—A short time ago, while in Columbia, Judge T. J. Mackey received a note from one of the prisoners in the Penitentiary beseeching him to obtain a pardon for the writer, and promising to "do all in his power to help keep up the laurels of the party," if liberated. He further assured his Honor that every man in the Penitentiary is a staunch Republican, and would vote the ticket if allowed an opportunity.

—On Tuesday night of last week, a party of negroes set fire to M. T. Holley's mill and gin-house, four miles from Aiken, fired the woods on each side of the road, and then secreted themselves close by, expecting that Mr. Holley would go to Aiken for assistance, when he would fall into their ambush and be easily shot by the light of the flames. Mr. Holley, however, was warned by a friendly negro not to go, and thus escaped the trap set for him. His mill and gin-house were entirely destroyed.

—The Columbia *Phoenix* is authority for the statement that the Republican party are to hold no more public meetings during the present canvass, this course having been agreed upon in the secret session of the late Republican State convention. The object of this move on the political chess-board, is said to be to make it apparent that the Democrats intend to continue the process of intimidation which the Radicals allege, has already been inaugurated in this State. The leaders of

this faction hope, in this way, to be able to make out a case sufficiently strong to induce the authorities at Washington to declare at least half the counties in South Carolina under martial law, in order that the vote of the State may be cast for their party.

—On Wednesday night of last week, a most daring attempt at robbery and murder occurred at the residence of Thos. W. McKie, in Aiken county, five miles from Hamburg. Mr. McKie and his family had just risen from supper when the dogs commenced barking outside. Mr. McKie went out, when the dogs were fired upon by parties in the garden. Mr. McKie then returned to the house, procured his gun and went out in the yard. He was fired upon and returned the fire. He went back to the house to reload his gun, when seven or eight negroes rushed into the yard and commenced firing at the front door. Mr. McKie carried his wife and child into the woods and returned to the house to await the result. The leader of the negroes procured a small bench, placed it by the side of the house and commenced knocking out the glass from the bedroom window. Mr. McKie, who was under the house, placed his gun close to the negro's breast and fired. The negro fell dead, and his companions fled. Trial Justice Armin held an inquest next day, over the dead negro, whose name was Nelson Hunter, and the jury returned a verdict that he was killed by Mr. McKie in defence of his own life and the lives of his family. When the firing commenced, the negroes, employed by Mr. McKie on his plantation, went to his assistance, and were shot at by the robbers. Mr. McKie had been to Augusta and sold thirteen bales of cotton, and it is supposed that the negroes attacked the house to get the money.

—J. S. Mabry, a revenue detective, was recently murdered in Alabama, by one of a band of counterfeiters, against whom he was an important witness. Three more companies of United States soldiers have been sent to Atlanta, Georgia. Gen. McLaws has been appointed postmaster at Savannah, Ga. The appointment has no political significance, but is the result of personal friendship on the part of President Grant. The New Hampshire Democratic Convention has passed resolutions condemning the employment of the army in the South. The "Rebecca Clyde," a steamer on the Wilmington and Baltimore line, was wrecked last week near Ocracoke Inlet on the North Carolina coast. All the officers, six of the crew and a passenger—Mr. Whilden, of Charleston—were lost. Conductor W. J. Sprinkle, on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, attempted to mount the cars after the train had commenced to move, and slipping, he fell almost directly under the wheels. He succeeded in getting his body out of the way, but the toes of one of his feet were caught and badly mashed. William R. Kitchens, formerly a citizen of Georgia, but more recently President of the National Park Bank of New York, died last week. The admissions to the Centennial exhibition last Thursday, exceeded any previous day. The Indians wish to send a party of their young men to look at Indian Territory, and to have a talk with the Great Father before giving up the Black Hills. Tweed is to be returned to the United States authorities at an early day. Nurses are being sent from Norfolk to attend the yellow fever sufferers in Savannah. The Greenback party of the State of Iowa have nominated a full ticket. From New York the word comes that trade generally is brightening, and a steady growth of business is predicted with increasing commercial confidence and better and more stirring times. Not a single Democratic vote has been cast in the town of Vergennes, Vt., during the last ten years. At the recent election, however, seventy-seven were found in the box. There were thirty-one deaths from yellow fever in Savannah on Friday, and thirty on Saturday. A Washington dispatch says a declaration of martial law in the South is among the probabilities, and that the measure is now under advisement. Governor Grover, Democrat, has been elected United States Senator from Oregon. Three hundred recruits have been ordered to the Department of the South—150 to the 2nd Infantry at Atlanta; 50 to the 3rd, at Holy Springs; and 100 to the 6th, at Huntsville. Calvin J. Cowles has been appointed assayer and melter in the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C. A. T. Stewart & Co. have opened their new jobbing house in Chicago, with 6,000 cases of goods and 200 clerks. The yellow fever has appeared in Baltimore. In Arkansas, at the recent election, the Republicans carried but one of thirty-one counties. Charles Davies, LL. D., eminent as the author of a popular series of mathematical text books, died at his home on the Hudson River, New York, last week. The cotton crop, for the year ending August 31st, 1876, is put down at 4,632,313 bales.

—The negroes knocked Mrs. Harley down two or three times, intending to rob the house. The son did all he could to prevent the negroes from killing his mother, and when they turned to chastise him, the mother reached up and took down a double-barrel gun. The negroes, thinking it loaded, fled.

—The neighborhood was alarmed and a crowd gathered and went in search of the fugitives. They succeeded in finding one of the negroes, who was identified by a son of Mr. Harley. Harley struck the negro with his fist, and when the negro ran, he was fired upon and seriously wounded. He was rescued and taken to the house of Mr. Harley, and identified by Mrs. Harley. He was then taken out of the house, and confessed the crime and gave the name of the man who was with him. The wounded negro died last Saturday.

—It was decided to arrest the accomplice, and a warrant was issued by a negro magistrate and placed in the hands of a constable, who summoned a posse of white men to assist him in making the arrest. When the posse assembled, it was ascertained that a body of negroes, numbering about one hundred and fifty, had assembled under arms about seven miles below, and had sent word that they would not surrender and forward to prevail on the negroes to disband, and allow the constable to make the arrest. When these two reached the spot, they found thirteen negroes guarding a log hut. They informed the negroes of their errand, when the latter, together with others in the vicinity, set up a yell. In less than a minute the negroes surrounded

the young men, and pointing their guns at them, demanded their blood. Only the exertions of the negro captain, were the young men saved. The captain said he would never surrender the negro charged with assaulting Mrs. Harley, unless he was permitted to accompany him to Aiken.

—In the meantime, the posse came up and the constable demanded an interview with the captain. The latter agreed, if the posse would not come up. The constable ordered the posse to fall back, which they did. The negroes, seeing this, thought they were retreating, advanced within fifty yards and fired a volley into their ranks, inflicting no damage, but the men were in a deep ditch, and recognizing their position, retreated to the open ground.

—The negroes were coming on rapidly when the whites fired on them, wounding three slightly. The negroes ran into the swamp. A messenger was sent for the negro magistrate, and upon his arrival, he advised the men to send four of their number to the negroes to demand the accused. This was done, but the negroes denied his presence among them, and agreed to disperse if the whites would, and said they would give up the accused if he came to them. This was accepted by the constable, and the whites began to disperse; but, fearing that the negroes would act treacherously, they sent back two unarmed men as a second if they were keeping their agreement. These men returned in an hour and reported that they were surrounded by negroes and were compelled to plead for their lives. Reinforcements were then sent for.

—On Monday morning, the 18th instant, the negroes removed the bolts from the rails over a small stream on the Port Royal Railroad, near Jackson Station, and threw a freight train from the track. The locomotive and seven cars were thrown into the ditch. The negroes afterwards fired into the wrecked train. Capt. Fleming, superintendent of the Port Royal Railroad, telegraphed to Governor Chamberlain, requesting him to order Lieut. Barnhardt, commanding the United States forces at Hamburg, to proceed to the scene of the wreck to protect the laborers while repairing the track. Chamberlain telegraphed the lieutenant to go; but the latter, considering that Chamberlain had no authority in the premises, telegraphed Gen. Ruger for instructions.

—Later in the day, two companies of Federal soldiers, stationed at Aiken, received orders to proceed at once to the scene of the troubles, and at 10 o'clock in the evening they took up their line of march for Rouse's Bridge, which is about fifteen miles from the town of Aiken. During the day no regular fight took place, but a white man named John Williams, who was on Rouse's Bridge, was killed. He was fired upon and wounded and then beaten to death with clubs.

—On Tuesday, several rifle clubs from Edgefield county passed through Augusta, and rode down Broad street towards Sand Bar Ferry, which they intended to cross on their way to Rouse's Bridge. In the afternoon of the same day, the rifle clubs from Edgefield passed through Augusta on their way home. They reported that the two companies of Federal troops from Aiken, reached Rouse's Bridge early in the morning. The officer in command had a conference with Col. A. F. Butler, and promised that if the whites would disperse and go home, he would disarm the negroes and assist the civil authorities in arresting those charged with crime, including Frederick Fort, the negro implicated in the assault on Mrs. Harley. With this understanding the clubs left the scene of the trouble and went home.

—When the Federal troops arrived at Rouse's Bridge, the whites had the negroes, about three hundred in number, surrounded, and would undoubtedly have captured the entire party. As they only desired to see the law enforced, however, they quietly retired from the field and left the blacks in control of the United States soldiers. It is said that six negroes were killed during the trouble, and that others were shot in the several skirmishes. Simon Coker, an ex-member of the Legislature, who was foremost in inciting the negroes to deeds of violence and bloodshed, was killed at Ellenton on Tuesday morning. On his person were found a number of orders written by himself, directed to negro captains, instructing them to be certain to kill the engineers on the Port Royal Railroad trains. There was also found in one of his pockets a letter to Governor Chamberlain, in which he said, "I have been a friend to you, and now you must stand by with certainty how many persons were killed during the disturbances. A dispatch to Governor Chamberlain, from the Sheriff of Aiken county, says that three negroes and three whites were killed and six negroes wounded. The indications are, however, that the number killed and wounded is greater than reported by the Sheriff.

—The Federal soldiers sent from Aiken have returned to that place, and at last accounts quiet prevailed.

—The Associate Reformed Synod of the South, convened at this place on Thursday, the 21st instant. The retiring Moderator, James A. Lowry, being absent, the opening sermon was preached by Rev. James Boyce, D. D. After this, the roll was made out and called, when it became manifest that a very large number of the members of the Synod were absent. The reasons assigned for the absence of most of the members, were the failure of the cotton crop in some localities, and the general scarcity of money.

—Rev. W. B. Pressley, of Statesville, N. C., was chosen Moderator. Papers were called for and placed in the hands of their proper committees. From the report of the various missionaries in the home field, it is evident that the church is making very considerable progress in disseminating the gospel in destitute regions.

—Rev. John Douglas, of the General Assembly Presbyterian Church of the United States, appeared as a delegate from his Church. The hour of two o'clock on Friday, was set apart to hear Rev. Douglas. The hour having arrived, Rev. Douglas was formally presented to the Synod, and delivered an address of tender sentiment and brotherly love. His address was responded to by the Moderator, in a spirit entirely in harmony with the address.

—On Sabbath, sermons were delivered by Rev. W. M. Grier, President of Erskine College, and Rev. J. C. Galloway. The sermon of Dr. Grier was a fine specimen of composition and orthodox theology, but unfortunately read too closely to have its full force. Rev. Galloway preached a fine sermon, without having even a note before him; hence, the effect on the congregation was very manifest.

—The subject of foreign missions is attracting considerable attention in the Synod. A missionary meeting was held on Saturday, at two o'clock. Rev. John Wilson, of Arkansas, was called to the chair, and addresses were made by Revs. H. D. Sloan, J. H. Peoples, and D. G. Phillips, D. D. At the close of these exercises, Rev. W. A. Wilson came forward, and with much feeling tendered himself as a missionary to the foreign field. The offer was accepted, and at some future sitting of the Synod, arrangements will be made for sending Rev. W. A. Wilson to preach the gospel to the heathen.

—Up to this time, a very little business has been completed. Only a few of the committees have as yet reported. When these reports come in, the speaking machine season will begin. Then we will have all sorts of speeches—long and short; hard and soft; good English and bad English; somewhat and some sour. No one, however, we hope, will pay by wounding.

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LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CHURCH CALENDAR.
Services for Sunday, October 1st, 1876.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Rev. L. H. WILSON, Pastor.
Services at Yorkville at 10 o'clock a. m., and 8 o'clock p. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Rev. J. E. CARLISLE, Pastor.
Services at Yorkville at 10 o'clock a. m., and 8 o'clock p. m.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Rev. R. P. JOHNSON, Pastor.
Services at Rock Hill, at 10 o'clock a. m., and 8 o'clock p. m.

ASSOCIATE REFORMED CHURCH.
Rev. R. LATHAM, Pastor.
Services at Yorkville, at 10 o'clock a. m., and 4 o'clock p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
A. Whittford, Rock Hill, S. C. For Sale—Pay Up.
H. F. Adickes—Ink Stands—Shoe Tables—Umbrellas—Samples—Looking for New Goods—Campaign Hats—Clothing—Mottos—Perfumed Paper—Always on Hand.

W. H. & J. P. Herndon—Hard Times and no Money—November 1st—Rubber Belting—Sawing—Grist—Bristles.
Fair Warning.
James V. Hart—Wanted to Purchase Land Warrants.

Hunter & Oates—Just arrived from New York. Dr. John G. Blum, Barber and others—Mass Meeting at Black's Station.
T. M. Dobson & Co.—New Millinery Goods—November 1st—Looking and Sewing—Cotton—Card—Ladies' Clothing—Cotton—Crockery—Gent's Hats—Nails—Meal—Rags—Chewing Tobacco.

H. F. Adickes—Ink Stands—Shoe Tables—Umbrellas—Samples—Looking for New Goods—Campaign Hats—Clothing—Mottos—Perfumed Paper—Always on Hand.
Fresh Goods.

CIRCUIT COURT.
The October term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for York county, his Honor Judge T. J. Mackey to preside, will convene on Monday next.

DEATH OF AN AGED CITIZEN.
Mr. J. O. Zuercher died at his residence in this place, at 12 o'clock last Monday, aged 75 years. Mr. Zuercher was a native of Switzerland, but had been a resident of this place for the last twenty-three years. Quiet and unobtrusive in his demeanor, and strictly honest in the affairs of this life, he had the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

MASS MEETING.
By reference to advertisement, it will be seen that a grand mass meeting will be held at Black's Station, in this county, on Friday the 6th instant. The meeting—to which a number of distinguished speakers have been invited—is intended to be a grand affair, and everybody, irrespective of party, race or color, are invited to attend.

BARBECUE AT PRIDE'S OLD MILL.
On Saturday last, the Democratic Club of Pride's Old Mill precinct gave a barbecue, to which a number of speakers and the public generally were invited. The number present was variously estimated at from four hundred to four hundred and fifty persons, of whom not less than one hundred were colored voters, who, on this occasion, exercised sufficient independence, at least, to go and hear the political issues of the day discussed by those opposing the party with which the colored people have almost unanimously voted ever since their enfranchisement. Several Democratic Clubs of that section of the county were represented at the meeting; and in the various processions, as they rode upon the grounds, could be seen a number of colored members waving Hampton Banners, and appearing to be equally imbued with the spirit of Reform as the white voters. There were also in attendance a number of persons from Chester county.

Mr. J. T. Backstrom, President of the Pride's Old Mill Democratic Club, was unanimously selected as Chairman of the meeting, and at 11 o'clock he called the crowd to assemble in front of the speakers' stand, when he explained the object of the meeting.

Col. R. M. Simms, the nominee of the Democratic party for Secretary of State, then made a few introductory remarks, in which he said, though it was a Democratic meeting, yet that fact should not be a bar to free and fair discussion, and that if there were any Republicans present who might wish to be heard, the opportunity was presented, and they were respectfully invited to a seat on the stand. No one responded to this invitation, and the speaking was begun by the introduction of

MAJ. JULIUS MILLS,
of Chester county, who reviewed the present condition of the country, from which he drew the conclusion that the rule of the Republican party in this State has been a failure, and that the executive department has not afforded necessary relief to a tax-ridden and overburdened people; the judiciary department has failed to administer the laws with impartiality and justice; and the educational department has failed to conduct the public free schools as provided by the constitution, notwithstanding taxes have been assessed and collected for that purpose. He then invited contradiction of these assertions, and asked, where is the justification of the party which has shown its incompetency and inability to discharge its high trust and solemn obligation to the people, and failed to bring about the prosperity which it has so often promised? To-day, he said, we are in a state of civil war, and those whose duty it is to govern the State are absent from their posts of duty. He next called the attention of his colored hearers to the old delusive promise of "forty acres and a mule," with which they have so often been deceived by Republican leaders heretofore, exposing, in the same connection, the land swindle by which the State was robbed, and a number of colored people imposed upon by the purchase of poor land at a price exceeding its true value. He spoke of the bad management of the public schools in his own county, and characterized the educational system as a humbug and an absurd failure. His next spoke of the platform of the Democratic party, which, he said, was one of honesty and integrity, under which a Democratic administration would know no distinction between blacks and whites. He asked the colored voters to come to the aid of the Democratic party, as the Democrats had, on former occasions, supported nominees of the Republican party. He assured his colored hearers that those of them who would exercise the independence to vote the ticket of their choice, should be protected by the laws, and said that the colored people are earnestly invited to attend Democratic meetings and become enlightened on the political questions before the people. He closed by saying that when reformation of the State government is accomplished, the colored people will derive equal benefits with the whites, and that all their rights as free citizens shall be respected.

J. C. WITHERSPOON, ESQ.,
of Rock Hill, was next introduced. He congratulated the people on the interest manifested by all classes in the present campaign, and said the questions before them should induce them to rise above mere party, and consult for the best interests of both white and colored citizens. He then reviewed the executive and judiciary branches of the State government during the past eight years, and drew a comparison between the burdensome and expensive legislation we have endured, and the benign laws which it would be the policy of the Democratic party to enact—laws that would not only bear equally and justly upon all classes of our people, but also prove inexpensive as compared with Republicanism. He said we should bury the past and discuss only the living questions of to-day; that for

the good of all, both races must work harmoniously together, and hoped that in the future the bad counsels of carpet-baggers and political adventurers would no longer poison the minds of the colored people. The enormous legislative expenses of the State government were next discussed at length, in which the speaker showed that these heavy expenses came at last from the pockets of the laboring classes. He reminded his colored hearers that the white people have offered cancellation by supporting Republican candidates, and these efforts having failed to produce the desired results, it is now but fair and just that Republicans should support the Democrats and give that party a trial. Let us come together, and by uniting upon a sound, conservative platform, South Carolina can be restored to her former prosperity. The interests of both races are identical, and it is folly to suppose that a Democratic Legislature would enact laws that would be oppressive to any of our people. He then alluded to the York county Democratic ticket, and said the names of the men composing it, and their property interest in the country, afford ample security that the rights of all will be protected. He said it is not to the interest of either race to have legislation enacted in supporting them, it is not a question of politics, but one of bread and meat, involving the prosperity of all our people. He said the ticket would prevail, but it would not be carried by violence or fraud. He asked, what has the colored man been benefited by the Republican party? and expressed the belief that, under Democratic rule, our taxes in York county would be reduced from nineteen mills, to five, six or seven.

W. B. WILSON, JUN., ESQ.,
of Rock Hill, was next introduced. He spoke of the bad government which has afflicted the people of this State for the last eight years, and of previous efforts of the people to secure a better government. These efforts had been made by the Democratic party, but having failed, the Democrats had entered the contest with the determination to win, not as a party victory, but a victory in favor of reform without distinction of party. He spoke of the Democratic platform, which accepts in good faith all the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, securing the colored people in their rights, and assured his hearers that it is no part of the purpose of the Democratic party to interfere with any rights of the colored people secured to them under the laws of the land. The Democratic platform, he argued, removes all past differences between the two races. The policy of Republican leaders is to keep up a spirit of hostility between the two races, while it is to the interest of the Democratic party that both races should be friends. The second plank of the Democratic platform demands reform. Surely, said the speaker, the most barefaced republican leader cannot deny the corruption of the Republican party—a party in this State whose very name is a synonym of corruption wherever the English language is spoken. He next adverted to the State Republican ticket, exposing, in their true characters, the names composing it, and denied that the party is a party of equal rights, as they claim to be, when, of the 97,000 Republican voters in the State, not more than 500 are carpet-baggers, who have gathered up nearly all the offices of the State government, only two on the ticket having been citizens of this State previous to 1865. He then contrasted the burdensome taxation, heaped upon our people by Republican rule, with what it was when the State was governed by our own people, whose interest demanded wise, economical and honest government. Then, the tax of York county was about \$15,000; now, under Republican rule, it is annually \$90,000, which bears upon the poor, laboring man with equal severity as upon the wealthy planter. The result of this enormous tax, notwithstanding the great good of soil and climate, is that he is in no better condition than he was eight years ago. He then advocated the claims of the State Democratic ticket, and to illustrate the confidence bestowed upon Wade Hampton by his former slaves, and other colored men who know him, he read the following letter, written a few days ago by Rev. Francis Davis, of Rock Hill, a former slave of Gen. Hampton:

Rock Hill, S. C., September 8, 1876.
MRS. WATKINS.—Saying that you are nominated for Governor by the Democratic party, and hearing that you have promised the black man all the rights he now has, and knowing you were always good to the colored people, and know that you are a good and kind man—I write to say that I will vote for you and get all the black men to do so. I have a piece of land in York county, and am trying to make a good home for my family, which I can do if we all had good laws and a good government. I will try to educate. Please write to me in care of Dr. T. C. Robertson, Rock Hill, S. C.

Your friend and former slave,
Rev. FRANCIS DAVIS.

To the above letter, Gen. Hampton sent the following reply, which the speaker read from the original copy, as it was received by the person to whom addressed:

HON. A. PATRICK, Sept. 21, 1876.
It gave me great pleasure to receive your letter, Francis, for it is a gratification to me to know that my old servants still regard me with confidence and affection.